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# Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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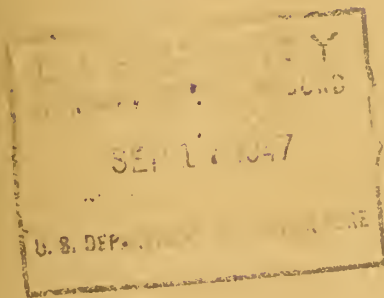
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## L A T E N E W S

Cotton stocks in Greece rose slightly from 28,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) on August 1, 1946, to 45,000 bales a year later. The 1946-47 crop amounted to 50,000 bales, (from 130,000 acres) imports 50,000 bales and consumption 83,000. Acreage and production this year are estimated at 95,000 acres and 44,000 bales. Imports were divided nearly equally between American and Egyptian growths. Purchases of cotton for import have been prohibited since October 18, 1946, in order to reduce excessive stocks, stimulate higher prices for domestic cotton and to conserve foreign exchange.

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Private sources in India place cotton stocks (all kinds) at 3,176,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) on August 1, 1947, compared with 3,619,000 a year ago. Production in 1946-47 was estimated at 3,334,000 bales, imports 543,000, exports 833,000, mill consumption 3,102,000 and other consumption 375,000. Acreage planted in 1947 is generally lower than last year by 5 to 10 percent because of drought and political disturbances. In Bombay Province, however, a 10 percent increase is reported.

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The Argentine Government announced on August 19, 1947, minimum prices at which the Government is prepared to buy unsold cotton from the 1946-47 crop estimated at about 32,000 bales. The price schedule is based on 2,590 pesos per metric ton (34.98 cents per pound) for Type B or about the August 1 market level and is reported to be intended to encourage acreage increases for the 1947-48 crop to be planted in October and November.

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Cotton stocks in the United Kingdom on July 31, 1947 were tentatively estimated at 2,007,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with 1,939,000 a year ago. Imports during 1946-47 were reported at 1,818,000 bales, re-exports at 72,000 and consumption at 1,678,000.

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Stocks of cotton in Paraguay on July 31, 1947 were estimated at 10,000 bales, compared with 7,000 a year ago. The 1946-47 crop was placed at 52,000 bales, consumption at 7,000 and exports at 42,000.

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The Argentine wool market is very active for Merino wools, with United States buyers operating. About 1 million pounds new clip have been already sold with prices up to 46 cents a pound, greasy basis. The market for low crossbreds is slow. The ocean freight rate which was increased 35 percent has been cut back to 10 percent.

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## WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP ABOVE 1946; BELOW IN DEFICIT AREAS

Present prospects for the world breadgrain crop in 1947 indicate that the wheat crop may be around 5,975 million bushels and rye 1,450 million. Total breadgrain production would thus be slightly larger than in 1946, when 5,865 million bushels of wheat and 1,420 million of rye were harvested, and almost up to the production average of 1935-39, principally because of the record wheat crop in the United States. In contrast with the good United States outturn, however, the crop in Europe and in most other important deficit areas is still considerably below average and also below the estimate for 1946.

This situation points to a world import requirement substantially larger than that of a year ago. It also indicates another year of critically low bread rations for many areas. European import needs, for example, will be even larger than during last season, when a total of about 13.2 million short tons of bread grains, supplemented by 3.4 million short tons of coarse grains for food, was imported from North America.

On the other hand, total supplies of grain available for export from North America will be adversely affected for the current crop year, with the sharply reduced corn crop in the United States and the consequent increased domestic requirements of wheat reducing export availabilities of these grains. The Canadian surplus will also be reduced with production of the principal grains smaller than a year ago, and with larger shipments of feed grains to eastern Provinces required as a result of unfavorable conditions in that area. Carryover stocks of bread grains at the beginning of the new season in both countries were at very low levels.

Possibilities for increased exports from the other principal exporting countries, Australia and Argentina, are not yet assured, since wheat in the Southern Hemisphere countries is in an early stage of development. On the basis of acreage reported, however, and with a good prospect for average yields, Australia's crop would be about 200 million bushels, 70 percent larger than in 1946. Prospects in Argentina are less favorable, with seeded acreage reported to be 13 percent less than for 1946. Some reduction from last year's crop of 206 million is to be expected, therefore, unless yields are well above average.

The wheat crop in the U.S.S.R. is reported to be substantially larger than in 1946, though not up to prewar levels, when outturns of more than a billion bushels were not unusual.

North America's wheat crop is now forecast at 1,785 million bushels, compared with 1,590 million in 1946, the increase of 250 million bushels in the United States crop more than balancing the reported reduction of about 60 million bushels for Canada. The record United States crop of 1,409 million bushels includes 1,096 million bushels of winter wheat, the first billion-bushel winter wheat crop on record, and a near-record spring crop of 313 million bushels. Increased acreage and yields account

for the large production. Severe drought and excessive heat in parts of Canada's Prairie Provinces caused considerable losses, and the first official estimate, placing the crop at 359 million was considerably less than earlier expectations of more than 450 million bushels. The rye crop in both Canada and the United States is larger than in 1946, though still below average in the United States, because of reduced acreage.

Wheat production in Europe is estimated to be about 1,085 million bushels, 17 percent below the 1946 crop and about 32 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Territory included in the European total is that defined by current boundaries. Estimates for countries having any change in boundaries have been adjusted to make comparable all periods shown, as far as possible. Thus Poland's figures throughout represent production on territory now under Polish administration. Estimates for territory acquired by the U.S.S.R. are not shown under Europe but are included with estimates for the U.S.S.R.

Extensive winterkill in western Europe reduced the acreage of winter wheat for harvest, and generally unfavorable spring weather conditions, together with shortages of labor and of seed suitable for spring sowing, prevented making up more than a part of the loss. Drought and high temperatures during the summer also contributed to the loss in some areas according to reports. Reductions in the total outturn in this area are most marked in France, the crop there being estimated at only 60 percent of last year's production. Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal also show large percentage reductions. Production in Italy and Spain will also be smaller than last year's below-average crops.

Yields in the United Kingdom are below average as a result of unfavorable weather conditions. Some winterkill was reported and excessive spring rains prevented extending spring acreage. Total wheat acreage, therefore fell somewhat short of the goal of 2.5 million acres. Total production, estimated at 65 million bushels, is about 10 percent less than the 1946 crop. Conditions in Eire were generally favorable, and both production and yields were larger than last year's, though yields were still considerably less than average.

Conditions in Central Europe vary widely, with worst conditions reported for Austria and much of Germany and a relatively favorable outlook for Poland. The rye outturn in this area, which is most important in rye production, is slightly larger than in 1946, though still about 30 percent below the prewar level. This year's increase over 1946 occurs mainly in Poland where increased acreage and yields are reported.

Conditions in the Balkan countries show considerable variation also. Drought in Bulgaria, Greece, and Rumania caused considerable damage, and the production in these countries is somewhat below both 1946 and average. Sharply reduced acreage in Rumania was also a factor in that country's decrease. Production in Hungary and Yugoslavia is expected to be larger than last year's as a result of favorable conditions. It is, however, still somewhat below average in both countries.



Scandinavian countries report heavy winterkill and greatly reduced crops, especially in Denmark, where wheat production is only about 15 percent of average. Sweden's crop is also considerably reduced from the below-average 1946 outturn.

Conditions were reported to be favorable for both the wheat and rye crops in the U.S.S.R. Barn production of wheat, that is, the amount harvested and available for use, is expected to be from 10 to 15 percent more than in 1946. Some improvement over last year's yields is indicated as well as some increase in acreage. A large part of the expansion in wheat area appears to have come out of rye, reversing the wartime trend from wheat to rye acreage. Rye production is also estimated to be slightly larger than it was a year ago, in spite of the reduced acreage.

Wheat production in Asia, estimated at 1,505 million bushels, is slightly smaller than the total for 1946. Reductions are seen for most areas, China and Japan being the outstanding exceptions. China's crop, placed at 905 million bushels is 5 percent larger than in 1946, as a result of slightly increased acreage and better yields than a year ago. Wheat acreage in China has expanded considerably since the 1935-39 period, and is now about 22 percent larger than the average for that period. Yields in Japan are also reported to be better than in 1946, but are still much below average.

Conditions in India were unfavorable again this year, and rust damage is reported to have reduced yields. The total production, now reported at 305 million bushels, would be the smallest crop since 1928. A crop that small would increase import needs for that country. Turkey's crop, tentatively placed at 130 million bushels, is considerably below last year's good outturn, but is not significantly below average.

Early season indications for South America point to a production below average and also below the 1946 crop. Though it is too early in the growing season to have a forecast of the crop, average yields on the estimated acreage would give a total of about 235 million bushels. Argentina reports a seeded acreage about 13 percent below that sown last year. If average yields are obtained, that crop outturn would be about 175 million bushels.

Wheat harvests in French North Africa were smaller than a year ago, despite increased acreage. Yields were reported to be generally somewhat less than in 1946 as a result of unfavorable weather. Prospects point to this region's needing some grain imports rather than maintaining its traditional position as a net exporter. Conditions were relatively favorable in Egypt, and wheat production is expected to be about at the 1946 level.

(Continued on Page 185 ; Tables follow)





<b>South America:</b>													
Argentina .....	15,834	10,108	13,657	12,300	14.0	14.2	15.1	14.2	221,769	143,556	206,314	175,000	
Brazil .....	442	784	-	-	10.5	11.8	-	11.8	4,652	9,229	-	-	
Chile .....	1,963	1,803	1,873	1,965	16.1	19.0	17.7	19.0	31,562	34,176	33,151	-	
Peru .....	285	290	280	-	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.0	3,274	3,200	3,300	-	
Uruguay .....	1,210	875	699	-	11.0	9.1	10.1	9.1	13,255	7,958	6,681	-	
Estimated total e/ .....	20,500	14,430	17,990	16,880	-	-	-	-	281,000	203,000	262,000	235,000	
<b>Africa:</b>													
Algeria .....	4,184	3,450	3,200	3,700	8.4	3.5	11.2	3.5	35,201	12,000	36,000	28,000	
Egypt .....	1,464	1,710	1,646	1,692	31.3	25.4	26.0	25.4	45,848	43,436	42,725	42,000	
French Morocco .....	3,254	2,400	2,200	3,000	7.1	2.7	11.6	2.7	23,197	6,500	25,500	24,000	
Tunisia .....	1,915	2,000	1,670	-	7.8	3.5	7.5	3.5	14,965	7,000	12,500	11,000	
Union of South Africa .....	1,926	2,244	2,300	-	8.4	4.2	6.4	4.2	16,259	9,493	14,760	-	
Estimated total e/ .....	13,730	16,190	12,380	13,940	-	-	-	-	143,000	83,000	141,000	130,000	
<b>Oceania:</b>													
Australia .....	13,128	11,425	12,526	15,750	12.9	12.5	9.3	12.5	169,744	142,410	116,490	200,000	
New Zealand .....	221	161	137	-	32.3	33.8	36.5	33.8	7,129	5,439	5,000	-	
Total .....	13,349	11,586	12,663	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	147,849	121,490	-	
Estimated world total e/ .....	417,000	393,400	407,100	421,500	-	-	-	-	5,998,000	5,225,000	5,865,000	5,975,000	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

a/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvest of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1947 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin late in 1947 and end early in 1948.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

f/ Estimates not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

g/ Figure for 1935 only.

h/ Average of less than 5 years.

i/ Estimate for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period.

Continent and country	Acreage b/		Yield per acre c/		Production	
	Average		Average		Average	
	1935-39	1946	1935-39	1946	1935-39	1946
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>North America</b>						
Canada .....	816	487	715	1,156	12.1	10.4
United States .....	3,699	1,856	1,598	1,953	12.9	11.7
Total .....	4,515	2,343	2,313	3,109	-	-
<b>Europe</b>						
Austria .....	912	550	620	580	23.4	19.0
Belgium .....	359	310	235	230	38.8	36.8
Bulgaria .....	467	373	500	540	17.3	17.0
Czechoslovakia .....	2,350	2,160	2,160	2,100	26.0	25.5
Denmark .....	354	398	343	210	28.2	32.9
Finland .....	500	369	366	376	24.6	19.7
France .....	1,614	940	1,150	1,170	18.6	17.0
Germany .....	7,035	-	-	-	29.1	-
Greece .....	163	109	133	155	13.8	8.9
Hungary .....	1,585	913	1,149	1,225	18.5	14.5
Italy .....	258	240	255	250	22.1	17.6
Luxembourg .....	18	12	13	10	25.7	26.2
Netherlands .....	559	534	556	445	35.1	32.3
Norway .....	13	8	7	7	31.2	28.6
Poland .....	13,425	-	-	-	21.1	-
Portugal .....	342	567	555	570	13.1	8.5
Rumania .....	640	-	-	-	15.6	-
Spain .....	f/ 1,415	1,479	1,466	1,460	f/ 13.6	13.7
Sweden .....	495	416	388	270	30.0	29.3
Switzerland .....	38	32	35	37	33.2	34.3
United Kingdom .....	19	80	55	60	20.9	28.4
Yugoslavia .....	633	-	-	-	13.4	-
Estimated total e/ .....	33,210	25,340	27,000	26,840	-	-
<b>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</b>						
Turkey .....	60,800	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina .....	939	936	988	1,025	15.2	18.4
Union of South Africa .....	1,078	1,407	1,896	1,800	9.1	11.5
Union of South Africa .....	117	-	-	-	h/ 6.8	-
Estimated world total g/ ...	100,800	97,700	100,100	97,900	-	-

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

g/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1947 is combined with estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest, which will begin late in 1947 and end early in 1948.

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c/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown.

d/ Preliminary estimates in Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date.

e/ Estimates not adjusted to take account of inclusion of Southern Dobruja, and are therefore not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

f/ Figure for 1935 only.

g/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

h/ Average of less than 5 years.



## WORLD EXPORTS OF GRAINS ABOVE PREWAR AVERAGE IN 1946-47

World exports of grains and their products, exclusive of rice, during the year ended June 30, 1947 reached a total of 28,393,000 long tons. This volume of exports compares with 27,426,000 tons exported in 1945-46 and with the prewar average of 28,388,000 tons for the 5-year period ended with 1937-38.

Despite their huge volume, world exports during 1946-47 fell short of stated import requirements by approximately 24 percent. The year's stated import requirements, exclusive of rice, were placed by the International Emergency Food Council at 37,300,000 tons.

While more than 96 percent of the 1946-47 exports moved from just four countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--long the world's leading grain export surplus producing countries--they were shipped to many countries around the earth, but mainly to those in Europe and the Far East where they aided greatly in easing critical food shortages.

The world has been short of grain for food and feed purposes ever since the end of World War II, and exporting countries have been hard pressed to meet even the minimum food grain requirements of importing countries. Among the reasons are a 5 to 10 percent increase in the world's population; failure of grain production in many countries to recover as rapidly as had been anticipated, in part because of fertilizer, machinery and manpower shortages; postwar dislocation of production; unfavorable climatic conditions; inadequacy of transportation and marketing facilities; and the increased demand for grains to compensate for shortages of other foods in the diet, notably fats and oils, meats and sugar.

The impact of these postwar developments has been most severe in months preceding the harvesting of new crops in the Northern Hemisphere. As available world supplies were reduced, bread rations had to be lowered or other measures adopted to make supplies last as long as possible. Moreover, short supplies necessitated extensive diversion of feed grains to food purposes with consequent delays in rehabilitating livestock in some countries.

Slightly more than 72 percent of the world's 1946-47 grain exports consisted of bread grains. The remaining 28 percent consisted of coarse grains, principally corn. Of the world's total exports of grain during the year, the United States accounted for 53 percent, Canada 24 percent, Argentina 15 percent and Australia 5 percent.

While no firm estimate can be made as yet with respect to new crop supplies for the 1947-48 season, present indications are that it will again be impossible fully to meet the world's import requirements by surplus supplies in countries in a position to export. Mid-August estimates, based on crop conditions as of that date, indicate that supplies available for export during 1947-48 are not likely to exceed 29,000,000 tons. At the same time, stated import requirements of claimant countries have been placed at 50,000,000 tons for food and feed purposes.



Complete details with respect to the world's imports and exports of grain during the past two years will be sent to anyone upon request by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

# COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

### U. S. RICE EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD

Rice exports from the United States during the 1946-47 (August-July) marketing year amounted to 827 million pounds, or 110 million more than the previous record exported the year before. With the exception of deliveries to Cuba, where peak exports were shipped, rice was sent primarily to countries of Asia having critical shortages as a result of the War. In accordance with International Emergency Food Council allocations, substantial amounts were sent to Asiatic countries, and virtually none to the nations of Europe.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
1946-47 with comparisons a/

Country of destination	August-July					
	: Average :	:	:	:	: b/ :	: b/ :
	: 1937-38 :	:	:	:	:	:
	: to 1941-42 :	: 1942-43 :	: 1943-44 :	: 1944-45 :	: 1945-46 :	: 1946-47 :
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :	: pounds :
United Kingdom.....	5,746:	111,911:	60,452:	17,870:	2:	0
Soviet Union.....	111:	44,896:	51,387:	34,842:	4,596:	0
Sweden.....	7,348:	4:	9:	1:	1:	c/
Switzerland.....	4,112:	22:	0:	7,123:	2:	10
Greece.....	6,401:	0:	4,860:	6,909:	610:	74
France.....	1,828:	0:	0:	6,929:	2,558:	28
Netherlands.....	4,556:	0:	0:	21,314:	2:	7
Belgium.....	6,602:	0:	0:	0:	861:	95
Other Europe.....	6,112:	46:	0:	504:	3,960:	94
Total Europe.....	42,816:	156,879:	116,708:	95,582:	12,592:	308
Cuba.....	274,961:	246,860:	298,429:	332,951:	335,485:	465,033
Canada.....	19,449:	49,328:	37,304:	35,860:	29,568:	23,989
British West Indies..	c/:	576:	11,038:	3,008:	9,639:	5,356
Netherlands Indies..	d/:	0:	0:	0:	60,140:	0
Philippine Islands..	e/:	0:	0:	0:	185,405:	254,148
China.....	d/:	0:	0:	0:	63,586:	49,234
Other countries.....	20,951:	20,012:	20,678:	23,211:	21,020:	29,564
Total.....	358,177:	473,655:	484,157:	490,612:	717,435:	827,632

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.  
a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500 pounds. d/ If any, included in "Other countries."

# BURMAN RICE DAMAGE LESS THAN EXPECTED

The Burman rice acreage destroyed by the recent flood in the main-producing area now is not expected to exceed 200,000 acres. The destruction was not so heavy as was believed at the time of the flood, when it was feared possibly 1,000,000 acres were ruined. Some of the damaged acreage may be planted again.

The goal of the 1947-48 rice acreage, planted mainly in August, was 9,000,000 acres before the area was inundated. This was 11 percent larger than the first estimate of the sown acreage of the preceding year, but only 71 percent of the prewar (1935-36/39-40) average of 12,670,000 acres. Exports in 1946 of Burma, the world's leading exporter of rice, equalled 935 million pounds, compared with 6,500 million before the war.

(Continued on page 185)

## TROPICAL PRODUCTS

### LATIN AMERICAN COFFEE EXPORTS SLIGHTLY LOWER AT HALF YEAR

Coffee exports from the principal American producing countries during January-June 1947 totaled approximately 11.3 million bags compared with 12.6 million for the same period last year. The largest reduction was in shipments to the United States which dropped from 10.1 million bags to 8.2 million. Takings of other Western Hemisphere countries also are less than for 1946. Exports to Europe increased from 1.4 million bags to 2.2 million, and other Eastern Hemisphere countries absorbed larger amounts, but total increases have not been sufficient to offset the decline in United States imports.

COFFEE: Exports from principal American producing countries  
January - June 1947 with comparisons.

	January - June 1947 a/				January - June 1946 a/			
	: Other b/ :				: Other b/ :			
Destination	Brazil	Colombia	America	Total	Brazil	Colombia	America	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
United States	3,904	2,157	2,175	8,236	5,808	2,479	1,776	10,063
Other Western Hemisphere	410	65	67	542	502	109	286	897
Europe	1,860	98	261	2,219	1,171	68	215	1,454
All other	240	15	87	342	170	-	19	189
Total	6,414	2,335	2,590	11,339	7,651	2,656	2,296	12,603

Official statistics and foreign service reports.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela. The 1947 exports for Honduras and Venezuela are estimated, since complete data are not available.

### BAHIA CACAO CROP DOWN

The Cacao Institute of Bahia now estimates the intermediate cacao crop (May to September) from 66 to 80 million pounds, and the total crop (May 1947 - April 1948) at 238 million pounds. This compares with last year's



crop of 312 million pounds and 221 million pounds for 1945-46.

During the first seven months of 1947, Brazil exported 108 million pounds of cacao beans of which 52 million pounds were destined to the United States, 17 million pounds to other countries in the Western Hemisphere, 34 million to Europe, and 5 million to Asia, Africa and Australia. During the same period last Year 93 million pounds were exported. Cacao arrivals at Brazilian ports from the interior are expected to be small until October when main crop cacao becomes available.

#### FRUIT, NUTS AND VEGETABLES

##### RECORD APPLE AND PEAR CROPS IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

Record crops of apples and pears are expected in Belgium and the Netherlands during the 1947 season, according to recent reports.

In Belgium, the current season's apple production is expected to total about 12,600,000 bushels as compared with the very short crop of 2,300,000 bushels in 1946 and an average of about 1,200,000 bushels prewar. Belgian pear production this season is estimated at 6,600,000 bushels as compared with only 1,300,000 bushels in 1946 and about 2,000,000 bushels prewar (1935-39).

The Netherlands apple crop is estimated at 10,800,000 bushels for 1947 as compared with about 5,200,000 bushels in 1946 and a prewar average of about 3,600,000 bushels. Pear production in the Netherlands this season is expected to total 6,600,000 bushels, or the same as the Belgian pear production, as compared with 3,200,000 bushels last season and about 1,500,000 bushels prewar.

#### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

##### AUSTRALIAN 1946-47 WOOL MOVEMENT EXCEEDS PREWAR

The movement of wool at Australian selling centers during the first postwar auction season exceeded the prewar average by about 5 percent, according to reports of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. Receipts reached 907 million pounds and were 5 percent above the prewar average. Disposals, that is, sales of wool at selling centers and shipments of current clip wool overseas for sale totaled 885 million pounds, an increase of 6 percent above prewar.

The average price of grease wool during the 1946-47 selling season averaged 32.8 cents a pound against a prewar average of 19.6 cents. Only a small proportion of total sales, or 19 million pounds, was bought-in by the Joint Organization at the floor price. Most of the better types found a ready market in foreign countries at high prices.



Exports from Australia reached an all time record of 1,212 million pounds, actual weight, according to preliminary figures, an increase of 50 percent above 1945-46, 89 percent above the average for the 6 war years 1939-40 to 1944-45 and 47 percent above the prewar average. Shipments to the United States were by far the largest to any country and reached approximately 338 million pounds compared with a prewar average of (1934-35 to 1938-39) 26 million pounds. Approximately 28 percent of total shipments were to the United States, the bulk of the remainder being to continental Europe, principally France, Belgium, Italy and to the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA: Wool Movement at Selling Centers, Exports and Average Price 1946-47 Season with Comparison

Season	At Selling Centers a/			Exports	Average Price
July - June	Receipts	Disposals b/	Unsold Stocks c/	(Actual Weight)	Greasy Wool Sold
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
1934-35	883	857	26	852	15.9
1935-36	840	818	22	820	20.0
1936-37	864	850	14	826	25.1
1937-38	885	815	70	778	21.0
1938-39	849	819	30	859	16.0
5-year average:	864	832	32	827	19.6
1939-40	1,072	d/ 1,066	e/ 6	862	17.0
1940-41	1,045	d/ 1,040	e/ 5	537	f/
1941-42	1,100	d/ 1,078	e/ 22	816	f/
1942-43	1,097	d/ 1,085	e/ 12	557	f/
1943-44	1,111	d/ 1,087	e/ 24	509	f/
1944-45	920	d/ 907	e/ 13	562	f/
1945-46	874	d/ 867	e/ 7	806	21.0
1946-47	907	885	22	g/ 1,212	32.8

a/ Clip of season designated only. Converted to pounds by using average weight of greasy and scoured wool as supplied by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. b/ Current clip sold and shipped overseas for sale. c/ Residual from current clip unsold at selling centers. d/ Appraised. Part of this was exported and part stored in Australia. e/ Wool not yet appraised. Excludes wartime carryover of appraised wool. f/ Comparable price not available. During the war years the wool was sold to the United Kingdom Wool Control at a stated price which was 13.44 in 1940-41 and 1941-42 and 15.45 in the years 1942-43 and 1944-45. g/ Preliminary, converted from bales at average weight of export bale first 10 months of season.

# CATTLE SITUATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

Cattle numbers in the Netherlands show a decrease of 1.8 percent over a year ago, according to the May 1947 agricultural census. This places present cattle numbers at 84 percent of prewar. The following table gives numbers for 1939, 1946 and 1947 by classes:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1939</u>
Calves under 1 year	456,315	512,301	519,741
Yearlings	507,351	563,908	550,383
Dairy Cows	1,325,835	1,279,364	1,566,281
Bulls 1 year and Older	24,756	28,884	38,383
Fat Cattle	<u>52,454</u>	<u>25,691</u>	<u>142,526</u>
Total	2,366,711	2,410,148	2,817,314

Although cattle numbers in 1947 declined less than 44,000 head from a year earlier, substantial decreases occurred in calves under 1 year and in yearlings, which were offset to some extent by an increase of 46,471 in dairy cows and 26,763 in fat cattle. The 1947 cattle numbers are 16 percent below the 1939 level. Calves and yearlings are about 12 and 8 percent, respectively, below 1939, while dairy cows are approximately 15 percent and fat cattle about 63 percent under the 1939 level.

A further decline in numbers this fall and winter can be anticipated, owing to an extremely critical feed situation resulting from the longest and driest summer in Netherlands history. Most farmers will be entering this winter feed period with very limited feed supplies and especially so in the light soil area through Gelderland and Limburg, Brabant and parts of Drenthe and Overijssel where the winter feed situation is precarious. Feed conditions in Zeeland are also unsatisfactory.

Many farmers throughout these areas have resorted to barn feeding since early August to keep cows from drying up. Prospects for winter milk production are very low. Current slaughterhouse receipts are reported more than double that of last year and are expected to continue high well into the fall.

## POLAND PURCHASES FOUNDATION STOCK

Poland, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform Press Bulletin, has purchased from Denmark over 10,300 head of bred heifers and 11 bulls during the second quarter of 1947. In July, Poland expected to purchase an additional 2,293 head from Denmark. Arrangements were also scheduled for the purchase of 2,300 head of bred heifers and 20 bulls in Sweden during the month of August.

About 80 percent of the cattle purchased from Denmark were of the Red Danish and the balance of the Black and White breeds. The majority of these cattle were to be distributed to settlers and State farms in the former German territories.

# NEW ZEALAND WOOL SALES SET FOR 1947-48

The selling program for wool sales in New Zealand has been announced with the opening sale to take place at Auckland on November 21. Sales are scheduled at frequent intervals each month at different selling centers extending through May 28, 1948.

An innovation in the schedule is the inclusion of Gisborne as a selling center. Two sales will be held there as well as a crutching sale.

Crutching sales begin September 25 at Wellington, with sales following every three or four days at different centers as follows: September 29, Wanganui; October 2, Auckland; October 6, Napier; October 9, Gisborne; October 15, Christchurch; October 17, Timaru; October 20, Dunedin; and the final crutching sale at Invercargill on October 22.

## NEW ZEALAND: Schedule of Wool Sales, 1947-48

Date	Location	Quantity to be offered	Date	Location	Quantity to be offered
		Bales			Bales
<u>1947</u>			<u>1948</u>		
Nov. 21	:Auckland	: 25,000	Mar. 5	:Gisborne	: 25,000
26	:Wanganui	: 25,000	10	:Auckland	: 25,000
			15	:Napier	: 25,000
Dec. 1	:Napier	: 25,000	19	:Wanganui	: 25,000
5	:Gisborne	: 25,000	24	:Wellington	: 25,000
12	:Wellington	: 25,000			
17	:Christchurch	: 27,000	Apr. 3	:Christchurch	: 27,000
22	:Dunedin	: 27,000	8	:Timaru	: 30,000
			12	:Invercargill	: 25,000
<u>1948</u>			16	:Dunedin	: 18,000
Jan. 9	:Invercargill	: 25,000	19	: "	: 18,000
13	:Timaru	: 25,000	26	:Auckland	: 20,000
19	:Auckland	: 20,000	29	: "	: 20,000
22	: "	: 20,000			
26	:Napier	: 19,000	May 3	:Napier	: 18,000
29	: "	: 19,000	6	: "	: 18,000
			10	:Wellington	: 20,000
Feb. 2	:Wanganui	: 18,500	13	: "	: 20,000
5	: "	: 18,500	21	:Christchurch	: 27,000
9	:Wellington	: 18,000	25	:Dunedin	: 15,000
12	: "	: 18,000	28	:Wanganui	: a/
18	:Christchurch	: 28,000			
23	:Dunedin	: 28,000			
27	:Invercargill	: 25,000			

a/ Quantity to be determined later.

Wool Record and Textile World.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.



COTTONCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths  
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date :1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	:Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good .....	: 9-4	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 39.00	: 32.54
Ashmouni, F.G.F. ....	: "	: "	: "	:	: (not quoted)
Giza 7, Good .....	: "	: "	: "	:	: (not quoted)
Giza 7, F.G.F. ....	: "	: "	: "	:	: (not quoted)
Karnak, Good .....	: "	: "	: "	: 46.25	: 38.59
Karnak, F.G.F. ....	: "	: "	: "	: 42.50	: 35.46
Bombay	:	:Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine .....	: "	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 430.00	: 16.55
Broach, Fine .....	: "	: "	: "	: 536.00	: 20.63
Sind American, Fine .....	: "	: "	: "	: 540.00	: 20.78
Punjab " 289-F, Fine	: "	: "	: "	: 626.00	: 24.09
Kampala, East African ..	: "	: "	: "	: 920.00	: 35.41
Buenos Aires	:	:Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B .....	: 9-6	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 2590.00	: 34.98
Lima	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5 .....	: "	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 165.00	: 25.03
Pima, Type 1 .....	: "	: "	: "	: 192.00	: 29.13
Recife	:	:Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5 .....	: 9-5	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 105.00	: 17.27
Sortao, Type 5 .....	: "	: "	: "	: 105.00	: 17.27
Sao Paulo	:	:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5 .....	: "	: "	: "	:	: (not available)
Forreon	:	:Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16" .....	: "	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 131.25	: 26.63

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FATS AND OILSARGENTINE EXPORTS OF  
TALLOW AND LARD

Exports of 29,500 short tons of tallow and 12,600 tons of lard from Argentina during the first half of 1947 were approximately the same as for the first six months of 1946. Nearly half of the lard exported was shipped in January. Tallow exports, however, have increased, and for June totaled about 8,000 short tons.

(Continued on page 185 ; table follows)

ARGENTINA: Animal fat exports, June 1947, with comparisons.  
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	Tallow		January-June	
	1945	1946	1946	1947
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America:				
United States .....	4,689	71	71	--
Mexico .....	10,840	6,429	6,157	656
Cuba .....	3,731	1,203	1,203	15
Others .....	3,432	2,244	1,878	456
Total .....	22,692	9,947	9,309	1,127
South America .....	12,947	2,589	2,215	3,526
Europe .....	26,888	16,323	15,179	19,882
Soviet Union .....	--	7,355	2,545	4,508
Others .....	347	13	6	448
Total .....	62,874	36,227	29,254	29,491

Country of destination	Lard		January-June	
	1945	1946	1946	1947
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America:				
Mexico .....	28,990	1,481	1,481	--
Others .....	1,191	726	521	724
Total .....	30,181	2,207	2,002	724
South America .....	18,130	3,935	2,583	2,751
Europe:				
United Kingdom .....	5,881	5,024	3,954	3,756
Hungary .....	--	--	--	2,389
Italy .....	--	450	--	2,595
Others .....	3,832	1,738	1,720	235
Total .....	9,713	7,212	5,674	8,975
Soviet Union .....	--	1,486	1,421	--
Others .....	726	174	41	156
Total .....	58,750	15,014	11,721	12,606

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

FATS AND OILS

(Continued from Page 179)

In contrast to 1946 when heavy shipments were made to Mexico and other Central American countries, a larger proportion of the 1946 exports were directed to Europe. Exports of inedible tallow were suspended June 28, and outstanding export permits were cancelled presumably to insure supplies for domestic soap manufacture. During July-December 1947 manufacturers must reserve for domestic consumption 50 percent of the edible tallow and 2.5 percent of the lard produced. Under the new order the proportion of edible tallow set aside for domestic consumption was reduced from 58 percent. Manufacturers or collectors of inedible tallow must observe ceiling prices of 26 centavos per kilo (3.5 cents per pound) at the seller's establishment.

NETHERLANDS INDIESCOPRA OUTPUT SMALL

Netherlands Indies copra production continued to decline in August when only 7,700 short tons were reported. Exports, however, were more than 15,000 tons, a total of 125,000 for January-August. Stocks at the end of the month were less than 30,000 tons. New prices, ranging from 24 gulden per 100 kilograms (\$82.00 per short ton) for grade A sundried copra to 20 gulden (\$68.50) for mixed, effective August 16, are expected to bring about increased production in the coming months.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

(Continued from Page 174)

HIGHER INITIAL WHEAT PRICEPROPOSED FOR CANADA'S GROWERS

The Canadian Government will recommend an increase in the initial wheat price paid to western farmers, when Parliament convenes early in 1948, according to a recent announcement by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The amount of the increase has not been decided on, but the size of the current crop and developments in the market situation between now and the time Parliament convenes will have a large part in determining the price set.

The announcement stated that favorable prices received by the Canadian Wheat Board on its sales abroad justified an increase over the present rate. (The initial price to growers is now set at \$1.35 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at Ft. William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.) The higher initial price is proposed for crops retroactive to 1945 and to extend through 1949.

WORLD BREADGRAIN SUMMARY-(Continued from Page 172)

Increased acreage in Australia, with favorable weather conditions to date, make expectations of a crop of at least 200 million bushels appear reasonable

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports in world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey, Lois E. Bacon, and Theodora T. B. Mills.